



LATINO COMMUNITIES AND THE HEALTH SYSTEM

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CHST 101; Winter 2018

Keywords: Health, Education, and Communities.

ABSTRACT

- This research project is to give an insight into the relationship between Latinos in both careers and lifestyle. There are thousands of graduates each year into the medical field; yet the percentage of those of Latino descent is below average. This research paper will show the involvement of Latino communities within the medical field. The reasons why the percentage of those in the field is lower than that of any other ethnicity. Surveys of Latino culture would suggest that many feel that the Healthcare system doesn't satisfy their needs and institution rates of Latino medical graduates is significantly lower. This is of big significance due to Latinos being 17% of the United States population and will continue to rise. Throughout the project the struggle Latino medical students will be noticed and the healthcare system that these communities are involved with will become apparent.

Latinx students: graduation rates

- "688,000 physicians practicing medicine in 2012, more than 9% were from an underrepresented minority, including 5.2% who were Hispanic" (Johnson)
- "16,800 medical school students who graduated in 2012, 7.4% were Hispanic" (Johnson)
- Statistically students show that they lack drive to complete higher education

Latinx students: society struggles

- Economic status
- Lack of knowledge or resources
- Schools

Health providers

- Latino communities lack of representation
- Reasons for lack of medical treatment
 1. Language barriers
 2. Lack of U.S. citizenship
 3. Newly immigrated
 4. Uneducated
 5. Uninsured
 6. Financial status

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- “83 percent report obtaining at least some information about health and health care from television, radio, newspapers, magazines or the Internet in the past year.”
- Majority gain health information through media rather than professionals

Number of undergraduate students enrolled in the United States from 1976 to 2016, by ethnicity (in 1,000)

The chart displays the number of undergraduate students enrolled in the United States from 1976 to 2016, broken down by ethnicity. The Y-axis represents the number of students in thousands, ranging from 0 to 25,000. The X-axis shows the years. The legend identifies the following ethnicities: White (blue), Black (dark blue), Hispanic (light blue), Asian/Pacific Islander (grey), Asian (light grey), Pacific Islander (very light grey), American Indian/Alaska Native (lightest grey), Two or more races (medium grey), and Nonresident alien (medium blue). The chart shows a steady increase in enrollment over time, with White students consistently making up the largest portion of the total enrollment. The total enrollment peaked around 2010 and then slightly declined.

Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Asian	Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Two or more races	Nonresident alien
1976	9,000	1,000	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
1980	10,000	1,500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
1990	11,000	1,500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
2000	10,500	1,500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
2005	11,500	2,000	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
2009	12,500	2,500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
2010	12,500	2,500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
2011	12,500	2,500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
2012	12,000	2,500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
2013	11,500	2,500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
2014	11,000	2,500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
2015	10,500	2,500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
2016	10,500	2,500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

"In 1980, there were 135 Latino physicians for every 100,000 Latinos in the U.S.; by 2010, that figure had dropped to just 105 per 100,000. Meanwhile, the national rate of non-Hispanic white physicians increased from 211 for every 100,000 non-Hispanic whites to 315 per 100,000." (Rivero)

Location 	Hispanic 
United States ¹	4.6%
California	6.9%
New York	4.4%
Oregon	1.6%
Washington	3.7%

Distribution
of Medical
School
Graduates
by Race/
Ethnicity

Resources

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QUESTIONS